

REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING
OF THE
FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS
OF
LORD METCALFE,

HELD IN MONTREAL ON 1st FEBRUARY, 1847.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY JOHN C. BECKET, 211½ ST. PAUL STREET.

MDCCCXLVII.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING

Held at the Town Hall, Montreal, on the 11th of May, 1871.

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METCALFE TESTIMONIAL.

PREFATORY NOTE.

It being deemed advisable that a general account of the whole *proceedings*, instead of a mere abstract of the "*resolutions adopted*" at the meeting of the friends and admirers of the late *Lord Metcalfe*, on the 1st inst., should be circulated along with the letters to be addressed to influential individuals in different parts of the Province, and elsewhere, and it being thought that the unavoidably hurried and much condensed voluntary report which appeared in the Montreal papers, may not be quite satisfactory, it is hoped that the following somewhat more extended account of what fell from several of the speakers, will be acceptable to all those who take an interest in the hallowed object now submitted for public consideration.

"And now, (as well observed by the *Montreal Gazette*), that the good work is begun, let it go on and prosper. The people of Canada have a great and a noble duty to perform; and we mistake them if they do not acquit themselves well."

Montreal, 13th February, 1847.

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OF
LORD METCALFE,

Held at Montreal on 1st February, 1847.

On Monday, the 12th inst., a numerous and respectable meeting was held at Daley's Hotel, to consider the best means of obtaining the funds for erecting a MONUMENT to the memory of the late LORD METCALFE.

The HON. PETER M'GILL was unanimously called to the Chair, and MAJOR LACHLAN acted as Secretary.

The Chairman in a few words reminded the meeting that they had assembled that day in pursuance to the determination come to at a preliminary meeting. At that meeting a Committee had been appointed to draft certain resolutions, to be submitted to the public; and that duty it was now prepared to perform. It would be useless for him to attempt the praise of Lord Metcalfe's career. There were, besides, gentlemen around him, who, he believed, had prepared themselves to say something, and to whom he should therefore leave that part of the business of the day. He would merely express his opinion, that the Monument should be understood to commemorate, not so much the statesmanship of his Lordship, as his universal benevolence. It had appeared to the Committee that the Monument should be a popular one, and as it could only be popular by the subscription being small, it was proposed in the first instance to limit each contribution to a

dollar. It had also been thought advisable to receive any contributions that might be sent from other parts of the Empire. Another question before the Committee was, whether the Central Committee whose names would presently be read, ought to be large or small: it would be seen that the final decision was to have a numerous Committee.

The Chairman concluded by soliciting permission for MAJOR LACHLAN to address the meeting, who spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen;—As the seat which I have been requested to occupy at this table will preclude my taking part in the moving or seconding of any of the Resolutions about to be brought forward, I willingly venture to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me of making a few observations, expressive of the deep interest I take in the hallowed object of a meeting so entirely unconnected with political party-feeling as this is intended to be; and I trust you will even bear with me, should I, in justice to Lord Metcalfe's memory, be led, from circumstances or feelings personal to myself, to intrude longer than may be quite reasonable in a stranger, particularly at this early stage of your proceedings.

It must be evident that I rise to do so

under considerable*embarrassment, and even emotion, arising partly from feeling conscious of my utter inability to do justice to my subject—were I even accustomed to speak in public,—and partly from the mental associations naturally crowding upon a sudden retrospect of upwards of forty years' unceasing admiration of the public and private character of the distinguished individual with whose name your proceedings are associated;—but, in spite of all these impediments, I would still venture to bespeak your indulgence for a few minutes.

Gentlemen;—Little more than one short year has elapsed since the excellent man whose name you are now called upon to honour, after a severe struggle with a most painful mortal disease, was at last reluctantly compelled to relinquish an object which he had deeply at heart—the firm consolidation of the peace and prosperity of this Province—and to bid you a sudden farewell, with the characteristic affectionate prayer, "*May God bless you all!*" quivering upon his painfully agitated lips. The solemnly impressive and affecting scene then exhibited must still be so fresh in the recollection of many now round me, who were not only eye-witnesses but sharers in it, that I need barely hint at it to call up feelings equally in unison with the present moment. Suffice it, then, simply to remind you, that in the course of a few short months after his departure, after enduring, with exemplary Christian fortitude, the most excruciating protracted agony, it pleased the Almighty to release the exhausted sufferer from all his earthly pangs, to be a partaker of those unspeakable joys in "another and a better world," for which he had ever been a humble hopeful candidate, throughout a long career of spotless honour, integrity, and usefulness.

Gentlemen,—The time is now gone by when I, or any one else, might be accused of selfish fulsome panegyric of Lord Metcalfe. I rejoice, therefore, in

being at liberty to dwell, with unrestricted satisfaction, on the recollection of the many public and private virtues for which he was so eminently distinguished, and of which I had the happiness of being, so long, an admiring witness. It might, at one time, have been supposed that a congeniality of feeling, arising from a long sojournment in the same distant land, had led me to overrate his estimable character; but, fortunately, I can now appeal, as matter of history, to the confirmatory verdict of not only an East India but a West India public; and I can, with equal confidence, refer to the simultaneous thrilling burst of disinterested eulogiums unanimously poured forth, on his lamented decease, by the public Press of Britain, of every shade of politics; as well as to the almost equally unanimous responsive echo returned by the public journals of this Colony,—to the promotion of whose welfare the last painful years of his life were so earnestly devoted. I use, it may be perceived, the qualifying expression *almost*, as applied to the Press of Canada; but I do so in the kindest spirit, and from the best motives, without any desire to enter upon the thorny and unsatisfactory field of politics, in which the most upright public men often run diametrically counter to each other; and I am, therefore, quite prepared to expect that all cannot consistently concur in the object we have in view, though I am fully persuaded that the time is not far distant when, the rancour of party feeling having subsided, full justice will be done to Lord Metcalfe's sterling worth, both as a man and a statesman, throughout the whole of British America. Nay, more, Gentlemen, I would venture to add that it is my firm belief that if the singularly disinterested purity of Lord Metcalfe's public conduct is not, even now, sufficiently appreciated in this country, it arises, in a great measure, from his previous proverbial single-heartedness not being yet sufficiently known and understood, either by the few with whom he unfortunately differed, or by the many

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who were his warm admirers. This, Sir, may appear a rather bold conclusion, but I trust I can demonstrate its correctness in very few words;—and let no alarm be taken should my proofs appear to border on such awfully exciting topics as “Responsible Government,” and “The Rights of the People!”

Permit me then to observe, that though we are all, more or less, aware that to Lord Metcalfe was India, somehow, indebted for the liberty of the press, with other signal improvements in its Government, comparatively few can be aware of the many opposing difficulties and great personal sacrifices attendant on the accomplishment of these important objects. Having been, myself, an eye-witness of the previous humiliating state of things, may I be permitted to illustrate one or two instances by imagining a case which all present will readily understand? Let us then suppose that Canada, as a British dependency, were so governed that no British subject except the regular civil and military servants of the Government could set foot on its shores without either tacit or avowed permission, and was liable to be unceremoniously seized and sent out of the country, *nolens volens*, without crime, at the whim or caprice of the local authorities. Again, supposing that from taking care never to open his lips upon any debateable public or political question, no notice should be taken of his stealthy presence,—let it for a moment be imagined that a free Briton could not hold a single acre of real estate in the Province, in his own name, beyond the narrow limits of the Seat of Government and its immediate vicinity, and was, therefore, obliged, in all such transactions, to make use of the names of some of his red brothers, the Indians. Again, suppose that though newspapers might be indulgently permitted to be printed, a power were vested in a Government Secretary, as Censor of the press, requiring every proof sheet, and

even slip, to be sent for approval previous to publication, and that by virtue of the unerring despotic stroke of this omnipotent functionary's pen, column after column, nay, page after page, were ruthlessly doomed to be expunged, *sans appeal*, though frequently consisting solely of extracts from reprinted debates in the British Parliament! Nay, more, should the perplexed editor, in this dilemma, either venture to complain of this rude procedure, or to act independent of it, he would probably soon have the satisfaction of finding his printing establishment broken up, to his ruin, and a charter-party passage across the Atlantic considerably allotted for himself in the first ship that should sail from Quebec. Now, let me ask you, would such a system be relished here?

And yet, gentlemen, such, with very little improvement, continued to be the state of things in India for many years after my arrival there, in spite of the liberal disposition of the late Marquis of Hastings, and the occasional struggle of a few public-spirited individuals, one of whom I have now the pleasure of seeing in this room,* and another of whom was the celebrated traveller, Mr. Buckingham, the last conspicuous victim of this un-British tyranny; and such might have *still* continued to be the case in a somewhat mitigated form, but for the fortunate accession of Sir Charles Metcalfe to a seat in the Supreme Council, in 1827-'8,—soon after which, through his quiet but decisive persevering influence, one grand point was at length conceded, in the granting of unrestricted license to all Europeans to reside in and hold property in India.

This, however, was only one great step in the march of Reform, in favour of the rights and liberty of the British subject. The other—the *emancipation of the press*—that omnipotent and invaluable engine for, sooner or later rendering all governments truly “respon-

* The speaker alluded to Dr. Dunlop, then in the room.

sible" to the people, remained yet to be achieved under the same happy auspices; and, accordingly, that also *was*, at last, achieved, seven years afterwards, by the same Sir Charles Metcalfe, at all hazards, and in direct opposition to the views of the authorities in Britain, on his being accidentally called from a distant Deputy Governorship to act as Governor General, or Administrator, as it is here called, upon the departure of Lord William Bentinck for Europe.

The granting of even this inestimable boon may, by some, be regarded, after all, as a mere act of justice; yet such, my friends, were the formidable difficulties with which it was beset, that it never had been ventured upon by any of Sir Charles Metcalfe's predecessors. And at what amount of personal sacrifice to a scheming, time-serving, *selfishly* ambitious man was it at length achieved?—At neither more nor less, gentlemen, than the abandonment of the almost certain prospective appointment to the permanent Governor-Generalship of India, with all its patronage, emoluments, and honours; and that, too, over a country in which he was universally beloved, and where he had now passed from youth upwards, an uninterrupted honourable public career of more than 37 years! And such, in fact, *was* the result, for Sir Charles, finding himself unable to convince the Home authorities of either the wisdom, the justice, or the policy of this noble measure, he shortly afterwards indignantly threw up his high and lucrative appointment, and even resigned the service to which he was devotedly attached, and of which he had been so long a distinguished ornament, with the intention of passing his remaining years in obtrusive retirement upon his paternal estate. From that retirement, however, he was fortunately destined to be twice reluctantly called forth by his Sovereign,—to prove, as we have seen, a very blessing to the inhabitants of Jamaica; and, had it pleased the Almighty to spare him to complete his patriotic labours here, to have proved equally a blessing to this Colony.

After contemplating so nobly disinterested a public character as that which I have attempted to sketch,—for of Lord Metcalfe's well known amiable, courteous, generous, and eminently benevolent private character, I have said nothing,—is there one individual now present who would for a moment suppose it possible for the ever-consistent, unflinching, and persevering, though prudent advocate of good Government, based upon that sacred British principle, "the rights of the people," to become, all at once, recklessly opposed to the workings of truly "Responsible Government;" for the sake of a little paltry personal patronage, or other sordid selfish views?—Impossible. Suffice it then to observe, without fear of reproach or contradiction, that I confidently believe that, whatever may have been the few points of political antagonism between our late excellent Governor-General and a portion of our leading public men, there is not one individual throughout the length and breadth of these provinces, who will not, on the one hand, willingly concede to the whole of Lord Metcalfe's public acts the indisputable merit of emanating from an upright, unwavering, conscientious discharge of the difficult and arduous duties which had devolved upon him at a very critical period; and who will not, on the other, join in unalloyed admiration of his many estimable private virtues!—for well may it be said, in the language of the Poet, that

"Even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

But for having already trespassed so long upon you, I might readily refer to many of the high eulogiums on Lord Metcalfe's worth, with which all the leading Journals in the Mother Country have lately teemed, as well as to the cordial response which they have found in this Province; and I might also point to even more enduring, because substantial public monuments and edifices, erected in his honour in more than one remote quarter of the Globe; but even then, gentlemen, I should not

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rest satisfied, for I could not help proudly reflecting, that it is still happily left to the grateful people of Canada, to the promotion of whose best interests his last painful years were exclusively devoted, to add the crowning trophy to his fame; and, though last not least, I could not help feeling that the grand initiatory step having this day been taken, the public of Canada are, at this moment, looking anxiously forward to the arrangements about to be matured at this meeting. Leaving, then, to others to enlarge upon these interesting details, I content myself with simply avowing my cordial concurrence in the general feeling that the fund for the erection of whatever local memorial of Lord Metcalfe's name may be proposed, should be of a truly popular character, and, therefore, based upon so limited a personal subscription as to allow of every individual, however humble, contributing his mite; and that I also equally coincide in the opinion that though the Capital of Canada may be the undoubted proper site for such a testimonial, it behoves us to invite the co-operation of the sister provinces, should they feel disposed.

Having thus ventured to give vent to my own humble feelings, permit me to conclude my undue encroachment on your indulgence, by referring to two brief quotations from two out of the many writers to whom I have alluded, as summing up, in few words, the deservedly high estimation in which our late excellent Governor-General is held in far distant opposite portions of the British Empire.

At a banquet given by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in Sir Charles Metcalfe's honour, now twelve years ago, Lord Wm. Bentinck (then Governor-General) in proposing his health, said, "That whether in public or in private life, he never met with any individual whose integrity, liberality of sentiment, and delicacy of mind, excited in a greater degree his respect and admi-

ration;" and His Lordship further stated "that he never had a more able or upright Councillor, nor any Governor-General a more valuable and independent assistant and friend."

Let us now turn to the West Indies, and quote a few lines from a spirited biographical sketch by a gentleman, in this country, for the general correctness of whose information, as far as regards India, I can personally vouch.—"The scene of his departure from Jamaica is described as having been such as the inhabitants had never before witnessed: all places of business were shut; a general grief oppressed the crowds which flocked to bid him adieu; and, amid blessings and prayers, he took leave of a people whom he had restored from a state of almost hopeless anarchy, to peace, happiness, and prosperity. A proof of the estimation in which he was held is found in the fact, that within a few months £5,000 were subscribed for a statue to him,—and a large sum to found an Hospital, to be called the Metcalfe Dispensary. The Hospital was completed in 1843. The statue was entrusted to Mr. Bailey—an artist who had previously sent from his studio a magnificent bust of Sir Charles, in marble, for Calcutta; and I trust a like commission will be soon forwarded to him from Montreal."

And, again, observes the same respectable writer, after a cordial appreciation of Lord Metcalfe's public career in Canada—"Of the private character of Lord Metcalfe, I need not speak. He was a good man—kind, generous, and affable, with a heart overflowing with Christian charity, and a hand ever ready to assist the needy; his public acts of beneficence bear a small ratio to those the world knows not of. His sojourn among us was short, but even in that brief period, how many have had cause to bless his name;—on how many hearts is the record of his unbounded charity engraven; and with what

pleasurable feelings must they who were admitted to his society, recall the good old man, his benevolent attentions, and his unvarying kindness. "Lord Metcalfe has departed, but he has left here, as elsewhere, the sweet incense of an honoured name, long to be held in remembrance by a grateful people. Fain would I hope that his government may not be unmarked by some lasting memorial—some tribute of our admiration; for no more noble name could grace a column than that of—CHARLES BARON METCALFE."

To this well-merited emphatic appeal, I have only, Sir, to add, with sincere apologies for having detained the meeting so long, the humble but ardent aspiration—*May God speed the good work!*

The HON. MR. MOFFAT, in rising to move the *first resolution*, frankly admitted his inability to do justice to the subject. He felt himself inadequate to describe the successful career of the late Lord Metcalfe in other climes, and, perhaps, after the opening remarks of the Chairman, and the eloquent eulogium, which the meeting had just heard from Major Lachlan, it would be deemed unnecessary. In place, then, of detaining the meeting on this part of the subject, he (Mr. M.) would briefly advert to the circumstances under which the late Governor-General came among us.

When Lord Metcalfe was offered the government of the North American possessions, he had already acquired a reputation in the service of his country, which deservedly placed him high in the rank of British Statesmen. His affluence was more than sufficient to provide for his wants and wishes, unless it were to enable him to minister to that benevolence, which appeared to know no bounds;—and he was then labouring under the painful disease which eventually terminated his valuable life. It was under these cir-

cumstances that Lord Metcalfe assumed the important charge devolved upon him by our gracious Sovereign; and in yielding obedience to her commands, who can entertain a doubt that he was actuated by a lofty sense of public duty, and an earnest desire to promote the well-being of this Province? From the time of his arrival in the country until the day of his departure from it, none could be ignorant of the zeal and assiduity with which he applied himself to the discharge of his important duties—how easy of access he had ever been to those who had representations to make to him, or business to transact with him—and with what patient endurance he persevered in the performance of this daily toil, and notwithstanding the painful and alarming progress which fatal disease was making on his frame, remaining at his post until he was rendered physically incapable of longer performing his task in a manner satisfactory to himself. His Lordship then withdrew with the approbation of Her Majesty; and the spontaneous movement of this community to witness his departure and bid him farewell, testified, more powerfully than language could have done, how deeply the public sympathized in his affliction, and how largely the people desired to mark their sense of his worth, and their sorrow for his loss. Lord Metcalfe was thus compelled to resign the administration of our affairs before he had completed the task assigned to himself—but his reception in England evinced that the respect for his public character had suffered no diminution—that statesmen of all parties approved of the course which he had pursued in this Province;—and he, Mr. M., would venture to add the humble but sincere expression of his conviction, that if the state of Lord Metcalfe's health had admitted of his remaining here, he would eventually have succeeded in Canada, as he had done elsewhere, and have left us a united and content-

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ed people. With these observations, and cordially approving of the object for which the meeting had assembled, he begged to propose the resolution which he held in his hand.

Resolved 1.—That it appears to this meeting, that, while the Mother Country, India and Jamaica, still continue to pour forth the united tribute of their respect and esteem for the memory of the late Lord Metcalfe, in addition to the substantial monuments commemorative of his virtues, erected during his lifetime, in both the Indies, it is left to the people of Canada, to the promotion of whose welfare the last painful years of that great and good man were devoted, to add the crowning trophy to his well-earned fame, and leave to posterity some lasting proof of their admiration of his worth, and their veneration of his memory.

Mr. WILSON, in seconding the resolution, begged to express his satisfaction at having the opportunity of publicly expressing the veneration and respect with which he regarded that excellent man. In previous portions of his life, he (Mr. Wilson) had been brought into contact with men of much distinction in the public service, but so far as he had an opportunity of judging, Lord Metcalfe was one of the purest-minded men he had ever met with. Once put a question fairly before him, and without reference to political parties, he judged it correctly, and justly. In losing him, the world had lost the noblest work of God—an honest man.

Mr. JOHN MOLSON moved the *second resolution*, seconded by Mr. J. G. M'KENZIE, both gentlemen introducing it with a few appropriate remarks:

Resolved 2.—That it further appears to this meeting that the erection of a Public Monument to the memory of the late Governor-General, is the best means of attaining the object desired.

The HON. H. SHERWOOD, in rising to propose the *third resolution*, said:—That it afforded him the highest satisfaction to be enabled to participate in the proceedings of this meeting; and that he felt great pleasure in pro-

posing the resolution that had been put into his hand—but, that after what had fallen from the gentlemen who had already spoken, he would not take up much of the time of the meeting. It was sufficient for him to say that he most cordially concurred in the object in view, as well as in all that had been said; and that he felt himself unable to express what he felt relative to Lord Metcalfe,—for, that he could neither do justice to his virtues, his patriotism, his political career, or his ever-active benevolence. With regard to the resolution which he had been requested to take charge of, nothing could be more in accordance with his feelings; as by limiting the subscription to one dollar, it placed it upon a truly popular foundation,—putting it in the power of the humblest individual to co-operate in the good work; and sure was he that there were thousands of the loyal yeomanry of Upper Canada, who had already so powerfully supported Lord Metcalfe at a very critical period, who, though not rich, would be proud to be thereby enabled to contribute to any record which would testify their unaltered respect and esteem for his memory; though they might not like to put their names down for one dollar below sums of one or two hundred. He, however, saw no reason why, among those who could afford it, the subscription should be confined to one member of the family; and he also cordially concurred in the policy that though local individual subscriptions may be limited to one dollar, subscriptions or donations from admirers of Lord Metcalfe out of the Province ought to be willingly received; and he instanced the liberal and handsome donation of £200 offered by Mr. Buchanan, now in England; and there were no doubt others who would be happy to follow so noble an example,—nay, he begged leave to state, that after the late preliminary meeting, his notice had been called to an item in one of the public journals in the mother

country, stating that subscriptions were about to be entered upon in England to erect a monument to his Lordship's memory *in this country*! But he felt sure that the people of Canada would never submit to such a reproach upon their gratitude and generosity, and that though they might be willing to accept the contributions of friends to the cause in other parts of the world, as supplemental to their own efforts, the initiative must lie with themselves; and he was equally satisfied that with a little exertion the measures about to be taken would be crowned with signal success.

Resolved 3.—That in order to enable the humblest individual to co-operate in this good work, and to insure to the proposed Testimonial the enviable characteristic of being the grateful tribute of a whole people, irrespective of rank, wealth, and (if possible) political party feeling, the subscription of each individual be limited to *one dollar*.

This resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. SHERIFF COFFIN.

Dr. DUNLOP, in rising to propose the *fourth resolution*, had to thank the meeting and committee for their manner of receiving him, stranger as he was in their city, and putting such a resolution into his hands. He would not take up the time of the meeting except to confirm what Major Lachlan had said as to the censorship of the press. He (Dr. Dunlop) had had half his paper cut out by the Secretary; and his successor, Buckingham, was bundled out neck and heels, without giving him time to justify himself. He did not say whether that was wrong or right—whether the punishment was deserved or not; but he did say, in heaven's name, let a man have a chance to defend himself. It was that oppressing condition from which Lord Metcalfe freed the people of India.

Resolved 4.—That in this object, of testifying admiration and respect for Lord Metcalfe's character, by the erection of a Provincial Monument, we will gladly receive donations from either individuals or public bodies in the

Mother Country, the other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, where his Lordship's memory is held in esteem.

Mr. JOHN FISHER seconded this resolution in a few brief but appropriate observations.

Mr. FERRIER, late Mayor, in moving the *fifth resolution*, bore testimony to the promptitude with which Lord Metcalfe relieved distress, and the minute accuracy with which he informed himself of the particulars of cases requiring his assistance. An example of the first occurred after the fire at Quebec, when he (Mr. Ferrier) called upon his Lordship the morning after the occurrence, having himself come up from the ruined city, and when Lord Metcalfe, who was greatly affected, at once told him to put his name down for £500. Of the second there was an example one morning after an alarm of fire at a house near Monklands. The engines had gone up there, thinking his Lordship's residence was the scene of the disaster, and that very morning he forwarded a cheque for £10, as an acknowledgment of their alacrity. He (Mr. Ferrier) suggested that though only one dollar was to be asked from each person, yet many would be glad to have their children subscribe to such an object, and he thought there should be no objection to receive subscriptions given in their behalf.

Mr. A. ROBERTSON expressed his pride at having an opportunity, in seconding the *fifth resolution*, of expressing his high admiration of the character of Lord Metcalfe. He believed his Lordship was one of those men of whom but few appear among us, and who appear for the good of the world. He was pretty well acquainted with the Eastern part of the Province, and could say that the people there were ready to go on with the work; and judging from what he knew of the feeling there, and what other gentlemen represented it to be else-

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Mr. A the Cha resolution and wou the part to return cordiality had been their only tions in

where, he felt not the slightest doubt that a large sum would be raised.

Resolved 5,—That a general central Committee be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to adopt the measures necessary for the carrying out of the proposed object, and, for that purpose, to open a correspondence with the leading men in the different districts of this Province, inviting their co-operation, and suggesting that public meetings should be held at the chief Towns of each District, at an early day, for the purpose of passing confirmatory Resolutions, organizing Local Committees, and making the necessary arrangements for promoting and collecting subscriptions from the different Townships; that all the said Subscription Lists should be closed at a time to be hereafter named, and that the Reports and Returns of the various Local Committees should as soon after as possible be transmitted to the Central Committee.

MR. PENNER, of Lachine, in rising to propose the *sixth resolution* said that the meeting was assembled to devise means to perpetuate the memory of a man who had served his Country nobly in all parts of the world—whose sentiments were like those of Nelson,—“I am convinced that I have not long to live, but while I live I will do my duty.” Mr. Penner then alluded to his Lordship's large donations for the erection of places of worship of all denominations, and to his numerous private charities, and concluded by moving the *sixth resolution* :—

Resolved 6,—That on the said Return being received, the Central Committee shall decide upon the nature and description of the Monument, select a suitable site and make all the other necessary arrangements for its erection and completion.

MR. W. C. MEREDITH briefly seconded this resolution.

MR. ABRAHAM, being called on by the Chairman to move the *seventh resolution*, said, his work was simple and would be brief. He begged, on the part of the Provisional Committee, to return thanks for the unanimity and cordiality with which their suggestions had been received. They felt that their only duty was to put the resolutions in such a shape as to enable a

public meeting to come as easily as possible to a decision on all the material points. He had now to move, on their part, the nomination of a Central Committee to give efficiency to the wishes which all had expressed. On the working of that committee depended, not whether success or failure should be the result, but whether the measure of success was such as adequately to express the general feeling. They had had great difficulty in deciding whether to nominate a restricted or a numerous committee. They at first proposed to nominate a committee of twenty-four. There was no difficulty in finding twenty-four fit men,—they were to be found in the first few pages of the directory. But then the next few pages offered as many more. They accordingly decided on a very large committee, hoping that internal organization would obviate the inconvenience of large numbers, and extend their efficiency. Mr. A. went into other details of the steps adopted, and hoped that the meeting would take the list into careful consideration and extend or contract it at pleasure. They were sensible that, after all their care, there would be many omissions, and they hoped, whether the meeting approved of this or any other list, gentlemen present would suggest such names as they thought fit. To avoid difficulty about precedence, the names were given in alphabetical order, and to avoid the foolish distinction between “Mr.” and “Esq.” both titles were dropped.

The list was then read. Several names were suggested by different individuals and adopted. The motion as amended, then stood as follows, and was passed unanimously :

Resolved 7,—That the following gentlemen be the Central Committee, with power to add to their number, for carrying the preceding resolutions into effect, of whom *seven*, with the Chairman, shall be a quorum :—

PROPOSED LIST OF MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Robert Abraham, John Abott, Hugh Allen, T. B. Anderson, Benj. Ansell, Robert Armour, John Armour, Stanley Bagg, Jos. T. Barrett, Walter Benny, John Birks, John Boston, Alexander Bowie, George Borthwick, James Breckanridge, David Brown, Hugh Brodie, William Carter, Henry Chapman, J. D. Chantal, Henry Corse, R. D. Collis, Ezekiel Colburn, Andrew Cowan, W. C. Crofton, Alexander Cross, Robert Chalmers, J. H. Daley, P. W. Dease, William Dow, John Dods, Henry Driscoll, Q. C., Dr. Dunlop, John Dyde, Robert Easton, William Edmonstone, Major Gen. Evans, George Elder, James Ferrier, James Ferrier, Jr., John Fisher, Duncan Finlayson, W. H. Fleet, J. B. Forsyth, Henry Fowler, William Footner, Joseph Fraser, John Frothingham, Albert Furniss, Geo. Garth, Samuel Gerrard, James Gilmour, Allen Gilmour, J. D. Gibb, John Glass, Major General the Honorable C. Gore, Daniel Gorrie, Samuel Greenshields, D. Greenshields, Colonel Guky, Benjamin Hart, W. M. B. Hartley, M. J. Hays, John Holland, F. H. Heward, Robert Howard, Benjamin Hutchison, William Hutchison, John Jones, Sidney Jones, R. P. Isaacson, Thomas Kay, David Kinnear, William Kingsford, John Knapp, J. H. Lamb, James Law, Major Lachlan, E. M. Laprohon, Charles S. Lindsay, James Logan, William Lunn, Benjamin Lyman, S. Jones Lyman, J. G. McKenzie, Neil McIntosh, D. L. McDougall, Hon. Peter McGill, Murdo McIver, W. S. McFarlane, J. Mack, James Mathews, Capt. J. H. Maitland, John Mathewson, W. C. Meredith, Q. C. the Honble. George Moffat, John Molson, Thos. Molson, William Molson, John Molson, Jr., William Murray, Donald Murray, Thos. Mussen, Ebenezer Muir, William Muir, John Orr, William Parkyns, Charles Penner, Joshua Pelton, Hew Ramsay, John Redpath, Andrew Robertson, Joseph Ross, H. L. Routh, D. P. Ross, Wm. Rodden, Thos. Ryan,

Jos. Savage, Jas Scott, Alfred Savage, Joseph Shuter, Hon. H. Sherwood, Sir Geo. Simpson, Wm. Smith. James Somerville, John Spiers, Wm. Spiera, Thos. Steers. Dugald Stewart, Hugh Taylor, T. M. Taylor, Thomas Tait, Homer Taylor, John Torrance, David Torrance, W. A. Townsend, J. B. Turner, James Turner, R. S. Tylee, John Try, Thos. Ure, Hon. D. B. Viger, Wm. Watson, G. D. Watson, Edward Way, Col. Wetherall, Capt. Wetherall, Thos. Wilson, John Young, and John Yule ;

And that this Committee proceed forthwith to elect their Chairman and Secretary.

This resolution was briefly seconded by MR. JOSEPH FRASER.

The Chair being then vacated, the HON. GEORGE MOFFAT was called upon to fill it, and on the motion of the HON. MR. SHERWOOD, seconded by DR. DUNLOP, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the Hon. Peter McGill, not only for his able conduct in the Chair, but for the continued effectual support which he had given to the object of the meeting.

MR. MCGILL returned thanks, and, in some brief observations, alluded to the omission of the names of several gentlemen who warmly shared in the feelings of the meeting. He said that it had been decided, as a matter of delicacy, not to impose on official persons the choice either of coming prominently forward in a matter, which, notwithstanding all disclaimers, and however unjustly, would be, and indeed had been, denounced as a party movement, or of distinctly refusing. Invitations to join the Committee were, therefore, only sent to a few gentlemen connected with office who had voluntarily taken part in the preliminary movement. The Committee would be glad of any assistance from any quarter, but he hoped, by dealing with all on the same principle,

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they could give no personal offence and that their motives would be appreciated.

The meeting then dissolved, and a COMMITTEE MEETING being held, in-

stanter, of those present, the HONBLE. PETER M'GILL was elected President, and MAJOR LACHLAN requested to act as Secretary, to which he assented.

SUPPLEMENT.

At a meeting of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE held on the 11th instant, an *Executive Sub-Committee* for the transaction of all Routine matters was nominated, consisting of the Hon. Peter M'Gill, Chairman ; Major Lachlan, Secretary ; Hon. Messrs George Moffat and Henry Sherwood, and Messrs Molson, Meredith, Ferrier, Robertson, Edmonstone, and Abraham ;—a majority of whom, with the Chairman and Secretary, to be a quorum.

R. LACHLAN.
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1847.